FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LA NACION ON ENDERS' DISMISSAL, U.S. POLICY

PY082116 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan's Central American Policy"]

[Text] Thomas Enders' dismissal as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and the immediate appointment of his replacement, the current U.S. ambassador to Brazil, Langhorne Motley, is for the White House another move in the political game of chess that has been mounted since the escalation of the Central American crisis.

From the very moment that subversion -- a phenomenon that tends to extend to other nations in the area -- installed itself in the region, the U.S. Administration has resorted to different tactics. These tactics, as well as other measures used by Washington when it confronts crises in areas that are considered of "vital interest," are adopted to reverse a given situation, but they are also the result of a struggle among White House power groups.

In an effort to achieve a balance between the pressures exerted by the Department of State and the Pentagon, the U.S. executive branch has defined its Central American geopolitical strategy within a much broader framework. This is why the White House has included the Central American crisis within the East-West confrontation, and why it is considered the subversive phenomenon as part of its dispute with the Kremlin. Although this is something that cannot be considered erroneous in absolute terms, it surely does not explain the problem in an integral manner.

The U.S. Administration believes that the hands of the Soviets -- who without openly committing themselves resort to their satellites for destabilizing those regions in which the social situation has reached explosive proportions -- are behind every conflict in Central America. Within this context, the USSR -- and let no one have doubts about it -- uses these local confrontations for its own political benefit or to exert pressure on the United States.

Thomas Enders worked to achieve a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Although this plan did not imply that the United States would neglect its military and economic aid to Central American nations, it was a strategy that relied more on the contingencies of the struggle than on the U.S. proposal itself, thus limiting the U.S. negotiating capacity.

Thomas Enders' dismissal tends to reverse this situation. It would be risky to suggest that the U.S. President will cease to support the theory of achieving a political solution for Central America. It seems that Ronald Reagan is indeed willing to establish new and immediate rules of play to confront the Central American crisis and also to restore a balance in the White House power circles.

Ronald Reagan -- and this is where his predecessor failed -- does not view Latin America as a single entity -- and not without reason -- to which the United States should give overall answers. Although not always in keeping with the guidelines or the methodology of the State Department or the secretary of defense, the White House evaluates the presence of the United States, its foreign policy, and its decisions on a case by case basis. A policy of this nature cannot support -- as happened during Thomas Enders' term -- any ambiguities which, far from correcting critical situations -- the development of guerrilla warfare, for example -- weaken the U.S. decisionmaking capability.

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FY082116 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p 6

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Lenghorne Motley is described as a "hawk" who supports Reagan's point of view. He is pragmatic and knows that "Cuba is going to make the export of revolution its main industrial income." He also shares the same views upheld by National Security Advisor William Clark and by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, on the need to establish a Central American policy without contradictions, a policy consisting of a more committed U.S. presence in the region.

But in addition to the need to implement a more coherent Central American policy, Reagan seems willing to achieve more elbow room within the corridors of U.S. power. Moreover, the Central American crisis and its influence on any future action may help Reagan's reelection, a goal he has never completely discarded.

If the systematic violence which in Central America is directed toward curtailing individual freedoms prevails, it will create new and ever increasing aggressive mechanisms. Reagan believes that "a Central America at peace with itself and with the world" is a goal he would like to achieve. A change in the White House policy is, for the time being, one of the few possibilities left for Central America, and the only possibility of blocking the USSR's expansionist policy.

MINISTER REAFFIRMS WISH TO NEGOTIATE ON FALKLANDS

PY081527 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has reiterated to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the Argentine desire to negotiate the conflict over sovereignty.

The Argentine foreign minister held a meeting last night with Perez de Cuellar, who has been entrusted by a UN resolution with assisting Argentina and Great Britain in the resumption of talks on the Malvinas Islands.

VIVOT SAYS INCIDENT TESTED DEFENSE SYSTEM

PY070213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Rosario, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- In referring to the incident registered on 25 May between the Argentine and Chilean Air Forces, Argentine Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot pointed out in this city today that every country maintains its security system, which eventually is activated, and that this case represented a test for the equipment and system. Regarding the Malvinas situation, he stated that the aggressive British policy is orchestrated by its intelligence services.

He pointed out that the incident was a good test for the red alert system, as the newspapers have pointed out, and explained that although the incident took place it by no means clouds or weakens our good relationship with Chile. Minister Vivot also noted that in Belgrade, the president of the nation himself established our position and upheld the Vatican's mediation.

Additionally, in referring to the border incident again, Minister Vivot pointed out that each case in which the red alert is used should be evaluated. I think that this issue was handled in a very dramatic way, thus creating greater anxiety, which caused unrest among the people. No greater unrest should be caused in a country which already has too much.

Regarding a certain delay in issuing information on the incident, Martinez Vivot believes that the information should have been coordinated in order to avoid the unrest it caused, and recalled that the incident took place when a helicopter experiencing difficulties was spotted by radar, which prompted a Chilean squadron to scramble. He added that between the reciprocal detection of aircrafts there can always be a minute which, if everything is under control and handled properly, can prevent greater threats.

MULTIPARTY GROUP URGES PEACE TREATY WITH CHILE

PY081457 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (NA) -- Today, the Multiparty Group unanimously decided to request "the signing of a peace treaty with the Republic of Chile whereby the two countries make a commitment to each other and to the pope to preserve, strengthen, and develop strong ties of perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations."

The document, which was signed by the leaders of the five parties forming the Multiparty Group, also points to the need to sign an agreement whereby the two countries commit themselves to "always resolve any dispute" peacefully and in a friendly way and to "refrain from resorting directly or indirectly to any kind of threats or the use of force."

The Multiparty Group leaders also said that the above agreement should include a clause stating that the Vatican will maintain the mediation "until Chile and Argentina sign a final agreement observing constitutional principles." The document was released by former President Arturo Frondizi at his home in the northern part of Buenos Aires, where the Multiparty Group leaders held a 3-hour meeting that began at 1130.

The meeting, which ended after 1430, was attended by Deolindo Bittel, from the Peronist Party; Carlos Contin and Enrique Vanoli, from the Radical Party; Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, from the Integration and Development Movement [MID]; Oscar Alende and Miguel Montserrat, from the Intransigent Party; and Francisco Cerro and Martin Dip from the Christian Democratic Party.

Rogelio Frigerio, who was the first to leave after the meeting, revealed that the Multiparty Group would release a document. Frigerio briefly elaborated on the contents of the document but refused to answer questions.

The other leaders, who left half an hour later, also referred to the document they had drawn up. Shortly after, journalists were allowed to enter the home of the former president, who personally handed over the document to them.

The document begins by stating that "in connection with the Beagle conflict and its present status, the Multiparty Group has unanimously decided to request the signing of a peace treaty with the Republic of Chile whereby the two countries make a commitment to each other and to the pope to respect the following principles:

"Preserve, strengthen, and develop strong ties of perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations.

"Always resolve peaceful and in a friendly way the existing disputes and any other dispute that might arise in the future in any field of bilateral relations and refrain in the future from resorting directly or indirectly to any kind of threats, the use of force or any other measure that might alter the harmonious relations.

"Include in the agreement a clause establishing the need for the Vatican to maintain the mediation until Chile and Argentina sign a final agreement observing constitutional principles."

Thus, the Multiparty Group has resolved the problem of the different views of the five parties regarding the border dispute. The MID threatened to prevent unanimous decision because it maintained "the need to approve the papal proposal" in order to preclude the possibility of an armed confrontation.

Asked whether the proposed peace treaty was outside the papal mediation, Frondizi said that he "would not answer the question", and again referred to the contents of the document.

The meeting of the top Multiparty Group leaders was so secret that when Justicialist First Vice President Deolindo Bittel was asked by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS before entering Frondizi's home whether the meeting would be held, Bittel said that he "was not aware" of any such meeting.

The secrecy was also maintained by the other leaders, who declined to make statements upon their arrival at Frondizi's home.

Bittel expressed his displeasure over the presence of journalists by repeating several times that "there is nothing for you to record here."

Finally, all the leaders who participated in the meeting stated that the only subjects they discussed were the Beagle conflict and a preliminary analysis of the problems caused by the floods in the northeastern part of the country.

RADICALS CLAIM ALFONSIN BANNED FROM TV

PY082055 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Santa Fe -- Leader Conrado Storani accused the Navy and the Air Force's chiefs of intelligence of banning presidential hopeful Raul Alfonsin from speaking on state-run television channels.

"A few days ago, Alfonsin addressed a rally in Avellaneda and asked for the event to be covered by the Buenos Aires-based Channel 13," Storani said.

The channel reportedly told the Radicals to produce their own video tape, which it said, would be aired later one, he added. "But when we handed them the tape, we were told the Navy and the Air Force's intelligence services had banned the broadcast," Storani said, arguing that Channel 13 aired a live broadcast of a Communist Party rally two weeks ago.

The Renewal and Change vice president, who also accused Labour Minister Hector Villaveiran of being the "designer" of a military-union pact, said the TV ban constitutes "a direct attack against Alfonsin" for his repeated statements over the alleged pact.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE 'KIDNAPPED' BRIEFLY

PY090110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Reynaldo Mercado, minister of agriculture and campesino affairs, was kidnapped for 30 minutes by employees of the Community Development Department in protest for the appointment of a new director of this organization. This report was made by Demetrio Barrientos, executive of the National Settlers Confederation, who regretted the actions of some people who, according to Barrientos, showed a "lack of respect for a government official."

Barrientos said that the action was headed by Fernando Araujo and Emira Imana. He said that these individuals were members of the latest dictatorial regimes and that they are currently holding on as members of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI). Barrientos threatened to intervene the installations of the Community Development Department with the cooperation of the settlers and members of the Peasants Federation headed by Genaro Flores to enforce order and respect.

In conclusion, he explained that the minister was released thanks to the intervention of representatives of the Interior Ministry. Barrientos regretted that the plans to destabilize the democratic process come from within the government itself.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR NOT CALLING ELECTIONS

PY081933 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2255 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By Emilio Crespo]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 Jun (EFE) -- The main Bolivian political parties and unions reacted today against President Hernan Siles Zuazo's decision not to call municipal elections this year as requested by the Bolivian Congress. Spokesmen of several Bolivian political parties from the right, center, and left have expressed their support for the holding of municipal elections and some have announced that they will pressure the government to hold them.

Juan Lechin, leader of the "Bolivian Labor Federation" (COB) has stated that Siles is trying to postpone municipal elections by giving childish excuses such that there is no money at a time when there is a "squandering" of money by the administration. Deputies from the "Nationalist Revolutionary Movement," of the center, and from the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], of the right, have stated that the holding of municipal elections is necessary since the last municipal elections were called about 20 years ago. Moreover, Guillermo Fortun, an ADN member, said that the president was using trivial excuses for not calling the elections. He added: "The country needs to know who is who."

The Socialist Party has also expressed the need for holding municipal elections, while the Communist Party, which has two ministers in the Cabinet, has announced that it will study the issue.

In addition to political parties, there are national figures, politicians, and media organizations that are also exerting pressure on the government to hold general elections in 1984 instead of in 1986 when the present legislature completes its 4-year term. They argue that Siles and the present government were elected in 1980 and that the government should not extend its term just because it assumed power 2 years later because of the military coup.

NATURAL DISASTERS THREATEN TO BRING STARVATION

PY081746 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0916 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (EFE) -- Private and government experts believe that starvation threatens the Bolivian people as a consequence of the droughts and floods which have devastated large agricultural and cattle-breeding areas of this country during the past few months.

The Bolivian Government has confirmed that the natural disasters have caused hundreds of deaths and losses in the agricultural and livestock sectors of the tropical and altiplano regions of the country estimated at more than $300 million. This sum represents a little less than half of Bolivia's annual income from mineral exports, the main source of foreign currency of this Andean country.

According to official information provided to EFE, in 1983 Bolivia will have a food shortage of approximately 1 million metric tons, an amount without precedent in the history of Bolivia, which has enormous natural resources now affected by floods and droughts.

The Bolivian Government has started negotiations with friendly countries and international organizations in order to obtain effective cooperation which will allow the country to solve the problems created by the natural disasters that have affected rural and urban regions. In addition to these problems are the unhealthy condition of and the malnutrition suffered by the inhabitants of these regions. There are approximately 2 million people involved -- less then half of the Bolivian population, which is estimated to be 5.6 million.

During the next few months, in order to avoid a shortage of bread, Bolivia will import approximately 280,000 metric tons of wheat. A shortage of bread, due to its "sociopolitical importance," could cause unpredictable consequences, according to moderate and leftist politicians.

Government authorities have voiced their concern over the current situation, which adds to an already serious economic situation, a high rate of unemployment (10 percent], and a lack of sufficient economic resources to confront the crisis.

One of the visible signs caused by the natural disasters is the increasing number of beggars 'n the Bolivian cities, where hundreds of peasant families beg for money to buy food because their land has been ruined by the drought.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED NATIONS -- The Foreign Ministry has reported that Jorge Gumucio Granier has been appointed Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 May 83 p 8 PY]

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- Francisco Belmonte and Orlando Cossio will be sworn in today as under secretaries of commerce and industry, respectively, during a ceremony to be presided over by Minister of Industry Marcelo Barron. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 83 p 8 PY]

FINANCE UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS -- Alberto Solares Gaete, the Finance Ministry coordination under secretary, has submitted his resignation. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 May 83 p 13 PY]

FIRST OF FOUR LIBYAN PLANES TAKES OFF WITH ARMS

PA082235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jun (AFP) -- One of the four Libyan planes detained in Brazilian airports since 16 April with a shipment of arms destined for Nicaragua left for Tripoli this afternoon with its load of the arms. The aircraft, which arrived from Manaus this afternoon where another two of the Ilyushin planes still remain, will make a technical stopover in Recife airport where the Libyan Hercules C-130 is detained.

Plane Heads for Tripoli

PY090342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Recife, Brazil, 8 Jun (AFP) -- After a 3-hour technical stopover in Recife, one of the four Libyan airplanes, detained since 16 April with arms for Nicaragua, took off for Tripoli with its military cargo. A Hercules C-130 and two other Ilyushin Libyan airplanes being held in the Manaus and Recife airports respectively will return to Libya in the next few days, one by one. Each must delay takeoff until the preceding airplane arrives in Tripoli.

PRESIDENT'S TV INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY081419 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 83 p 17

[Ney Goncalves interview with President Joao Figueiredo on O GLOBO television program "The People and the President" on 6 June]

[Text] Ney Goncalves: Good evening, Mr President; good evening, televiewers.

Figueiredo: Good evening, Ney. I wish a good evening to everyone. For me, the evenings have not been good.

Ney Goncalves: Mr President, you are very worried, and I will ask you two questions: Is it the presidential succession that worries you, or is it the country's economic situation? Are the measures that are about to be announced in the economic area worrying you?

Figueiredo: I am very worried and I know that millions of Brazilians are also worried about our economic situation. We are reaching a critical point and we have to adopt appropriate measures. We have to make the necessary review. I am deeply worried because I know, I am aware of the fact that our people are already suffering a great deal because of our economic difficulties. I am very worried because, as I said, we have to take appropriate measures. And how can we do this, Ney? How to adopt the adequate measures in the face of worsening difficulties?

Ney Goncalves: Mr President, what do you mean by worsening difficulties?

Figueiredo: What we have presented before us in all the news reports and which we all know about; the increase in unemployment, rising inflation, recession, foreign debt, high interest rates, fiscal deficit.

And on top of this we are suffering a prolonged drought in the north, and floods in the south. These problems are getting worse and, as I said, they have reached or are about to reach a critical point which calls for appropriate measures and necessary reviews. We have to attack these problems with decisive measures, and they will hurt many people. But the margin for procrastination is narrowing rapidly. Our 120 million Brazilians can no longer coexist with this situation. And it isn't just a question of coexisting. What about the future? What are our expectations; a rising foreign debt, a mounting public deficit, a climbing inflation, a rise in interest rates, and growing unemployment? I do not accept this as the result of my strategy, of the plans drawn for a country like ours. And neither can our people accept this result, as I do not.

Ney Goncalves: Mr President, I then repeat the question you asked: How can we adopt appropriate measures in the face of worsening difficulties?

Figueiredo: Whatever measures we adopt, they will hurt people and interests. They will demand sacrifices from practically all Brazilians. The criterion then for selecting the measures has to be firm and clear in defense of greater interests, in protection of the people. The common good will have to prevail over any other interest. We have to alleviate at once the difficulties created by the drought in the north and the floods in the south. We have to adopt a set of measures capable of fighting inflation and recession; capable of paring the public deficit, lowering interest rates, and of creating jobs as a fundamental objective. It is necessary to lay out a strategy with clear and tangible objectives in order to win the confidence of the people, the businessmen, the workers, and to ignite hopes of a better future for all of us.

Ney Goncalves: How can that appropriate set of measures be found, Mr President? How to lay out the strategy?

Figueiredo: I know it is difficult, but we are studying and working on that. I am still determined to proceed with the consolidation of the democratization process in Brazil. I know that we need to come up with and to implement an economic strategy consistent with the democratization process. More than anyone else, I know of the obstacles, maneuvers, and difficulties which were put in my path in the political field in order to stop my democratization project. I know that the same thing can happen in the economic field. But we have to circumvent, to walk through, or to jump over many obstacles in our economic situation to prevent a retreat or a standstill in our democratic advance. More than that, I would say that the economic crisis, the economic difficulties can jeopardize the country's social peace which is essential to our democratic advance. But I will not accept any of this and I am sure that the American people will not permit that to happen. We are going to break through the barrier to consolidate our democratic progress in all fields -- political, economic, and social.

Ney Goncalves: Well, Mr President, the government will adopt the set of measures it can afford. I ask you, Sir, three questions: And the people? The bankers, the businessmen, and the people? What will they have to do?

Figueiredo: Above all, Ney, and before anything, they will have to have confidence in themselves. It is necessary for every Brazilian to believe that he is capable of resolving problems and of being successful in life, instead of waiting for a miracle or for government help. We are not going to give up nor will we lose hope. I have already said that we will have to close ranks and work. We will have to adopt a strategy in which everyone can participate, everyone can participate on a day-to-day basis with the understanding that we are experiencing a difficult period but that we will make it through.

We will yet see better days thanks to the effort we make today. Exploiting the economic crisis and the pessimism it may entail are weapons wielded by the enemies of democracy. Let's leave pessimism out. I expect everyone -- whether in government, politics, business, or labor -- to contribute to the great potential of our people, and together, with the participation of everyone, we will come up with an economic platform capable of butressing our democratic advance.

Ney Goncalves: Mr President, I do not mean to overdo it, but I want to ask a last question: Are you putting more emphasis on the moral factor? I mean, the Brazilians' attitude in the face of difficulties? Is that it?

Figueiredo: Exactly, in all great battles, the moral factor is decisive. Only he wins who has the will to win. The pessimists, the defeatists fall by the wayside. A people with high morale, who believe in their strength, can resist years of difficulties until they recover their prosperity. I, therefore, consider the moral factor, the tone of the public opinion, decisive for us at this moment. We need this moral factor, we need a confident public opinion to see ourselves through this difficult period. Signs of economic recovery are already sprouting in industrialized countries, and this means that our prospects for more markets for our exports are good. More exports and more production mean more resources to alleviate our foreign debt and to fight inflation, mean more employment for our workers.

Ney Goncalves: Mr President, I wish you, on behalf of the Brazilian people who trust you in this difficult hour, a week of inspiration and work.

Figueiredo: Thank you very much, Ney.

Ney Goncalves: Good night and thank you, Mr President.

Figueiredo: Thank you, Ney.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF WANTS $4 BILLION FOR ARMS

PY0822O0 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 6 Jun (AFP) -- General Waldir Vasconcelos said here today that Brazil should invest $4 billion in the purchase of armaments and equipment in order for its Armed Forces to effectively carry out their mission. In an exclusive interview by the newspaper COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA, the chief of staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces said that the current expenditures of the three branches of the Armed Forces are the equivalent of 1 percent of the national gross domestic product (PIB)

Gen Vasconcelos said that the resources currently used by the Armed Forces for their operation are insufficient and that this sector should get at least 2 or 3 percent of the PIB. According to official statistics, the Brazilian PIB during 1981 was $269 billion.

Vasconcelos recalled that the current budget of the Armed Forces is insufficient to fulfill their mission of guarding a border with 10 countries which covers 17,000 km and a maritime coast of 7,000 km.

CORRECTION TO MISSION ON ARMS NEAR RESOLUTION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Mission on Arms Near Resolution," published in the 7 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages D 1, first paragraph, line five and D 2, first paragraph, line one:
...to the inteligence agencies ... (changing word from "information" to "intelligence" in two places)

PRC EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA081744 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0008 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Foreign Ministry today announced that the PRC has offered support to the Contadora Group in its efforts to consolidate peace in Central America. The official report indicated that the Chinese Government's position was made known to Colombian Ambassador Alfonso Gomez by the assistant minister for American affairs in Beijing.

According to the Colombian Foreign Ministry, China reiterated the principles of nonintervention and the free self-determination of peoples. The PRC Government also expressed opposition "to the superpowers' attempts to involve the Central American region in their dispute for world hegemony," the Foreign Ministry said in the communique.

The Contadora Group is made up of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama.

NEW PEACE COMMISSION HEAD SAYS GOALS UNCHANGED

PA072015 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Peace Commission has decided to speed up its work and contacts with the guerrilla groups and expressed hope that the objectives of pacification will soon be achieved. The members of the commission held a plenary meeting at the Casa de la Moneda building to analyze the situation resulting from the resignation of former Minister Otto Morales Benitez. Although they lamented his decision, some members expressed disagreement with the attitude of the former chairman of the commission.

John Agudelo Rios, who replaced Morales Benitez, told CARACOL that the commission will continue its talks with the guerrillas so that peace will not fail due to indolence, lack of interest, or unwillingness to hold a dialogue.

The Peace Commission described as positive the latest communique of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] which proposed a halt to hostilities and once again condemned kidnapping, extortion, and terrorism. There will be continuity in the negotiations. The commission's guidelines and objectives have not changed due to the unfortunate resignation of Dr Morales. We are all linked to its policy, John Agudelo Rios stated to CARACOL.

Jorge Angarita Marin disagreed with the remarks of former Minister Otto Morales Benitez regarding the alleged presence of hidden enemies in the government who work against peace. I don't know where Dr Morales Benitez obtained that; I believe President Betancur and the government minister. There might be obstacles and problems, but President Betancur and the minister would have already removed such enemies, Angarita Marin said. According to him, the Peace Commission should be reorganized and placed under the leadership of a chairman who does not have immediate electoral ambitions.

Monsignor Rafael Gomez Hoyo expressed regret that Morales Benitez did not consult the other members of the commission about his resignation, but he acknowledged that it was a decision that Morales Benitez was free to make whenever he felt incapable, tired, or discouraged. Gomez Hoyo said he does not think there are unsolvable problems that could make the Peace Commission fail, and indicated that it is normal and natural for enemies of peace to be in the government, but that when faced with such enemies, the commission should not give up.

Five FARC Fronts To Talk With Governor

PA071957 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Five FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] fronts will be present at talks that this group will hold with Santander Governor Rafael Moreno Penaranda at an as-yet unnamed place. Fronts 4, 11, 12, 19, and 7, which operate in the mid-Magdalena region and the Santander area, have announced that, following orders from their leader Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, they are ready to dialogue. Therefore, they have agreed to meet with the governor to outline steps to achieve peace in Colombia. In a note that FARC members addressed to the departmental authorities headed by Moreno Penaranda, they issued a call to common criminals and groups such as the Smudged Ones [Los Tiznados] and MAS [Death to Kidnappers] asking them not to carry out operations and blame the FARC for them. Otherwise, the FARC added, they will feel the full weight of revolutionary law applied by the guerrilla movement in these cases.

Leftist Leader on Amnesty, Pacification

PA072239 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- Socorro Ramirez, leftist leader and member of the Peace Commission, believes that Colombian guerrillas wasted a political opportunity created by the amnesty law and ignored the Colombian people's yearning and need for peace. Later, Ramirez pointed out that the Liberal and Conservative Parties, the government, and the armed forces must assume the responsibility that falls to them regarding the amnesty law by facilitating its application so that the guerrillas are not included in the excluded forces. These forces were denounced by Otto Morales Benitez when he left the presidency of the Peace Commission. In addition, the leftist leader explained that she is not demanding any action by the military, and that in mentioning the responsibility that befalls the guerrillas regarding the pacification process, she was simply reflecting on the expectations that the M-19 had created with regard to a legal movement that would unify the aspirations of Colombians to democratize and improve living conditions.

10 M-19 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN FIGHTING IN HUILA

PA081740 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jun 83 p 1-A

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman reported last night that 10 guerrillas and 2 soldiers were killed yesterday in a bloody battle between troops of the Upper Magdalena Battalion and an M-19 commando group in La Laguna, Huila Department. The spokesman said the group was comprised of 25 well-armed insurgents. He added that the soldiers also sustained casualties. In Caqueta, 10 soldiers were wounded in an armed clash with M-19 guerrillas.

The spokesman explained that the guerrilla group was the same one that seized the town of Oporapa on 4 May. He indicated that in the past 24 hours there have been bloody battles between soldiers and M-19 guerrillas and that the Army has confiscated large amounts of war materiel. The latest battle occurred yesterday in Salado Blanco, located some 25 km south of Pitalito.

EL TIEMPO has also learned that four "Iroquois" helicopters took off from the Tolemaida base early Saturday morning to support the military forces fighting in Huila.

EXPRESO REPORTS ON STATE OF EMERGENCY, KILLINGS

PY081953 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] Ayacucho, 31 May -- Approximately 500 persons were detained the first day of the national state of emergency decreed by the government to facilitate detention of subversives and to prevent dynamite attacks against the country's integrated electrical system. Unfortunately, notwithstanding the strict control existing in several points of the Ayacucho zone, members of the "Shining Path" group murdered four peasants and an engineer, accusing them of cooperating with the government.

The Political Military Command of the Ayacucho emergency zone has also reported that 59 members of the "Shining Path" communist group have been killed in 4 days of anti-terrorist activities carried out by government forces. The murder of peasants took place in the district of La Mar, when 25 terrorists, after a public trial, shot to death the following persons: Juan Salazar Uceda (33 years of age), Palermo Agama (20), and Alejandro Alcocer Arroyo (19). In another incursion in the district of Machente, La Mar Province, the Shining Path group killed peasant Demetrio Navarro Yaranga (68).

TV Relay Station Destroyed

PY082145 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 10

[By Roberto Mendez Cristobal]

[Text] Huancayo 2 June -- Five terrorists, using powerful explosives, have blown up the tower, the motor, the housing and the relay station of the Channel 5 television station. The police reported that at 0130 today, a group of well armed Shining Path terrorists carrying dynamite took over the installations of the relay station located in Cerro Chonta near Chongos Balo, 9 km south of this capital.

Shouting "we are the enemies of the rich" the terrorists subdued guards Esteban Munoz and Nicolas Machuca who, after being gagged and tied, were taken several hundred meters from the station.

The guards told the state security detectives that the explosions, "the most powerful they ever saw," destroyed the installations of the relay station, installations which are valued at approximately 50 million soles. Technicians of the Huancayo Channel 6 Television Station, which rebroadcasts the programs of the Lima Channel 5 Television Station, indicated that 15 days will be needed to start rebroadcasting again.

SIX PEASANTS KILLED BY LEFTISTS IN AYACUCHO

PA081603 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0510 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 8 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police sources reported last night that six peasants were killed by alleged leftist extremists in various areas of Ayacucho: The death of the Indians follows 26 other murders in similar circumstances in that strife-torn Andean department, reported in a communique issued last week by the zone's political-military command. The command stated that the murders were committed by members of the Maoist Shining Path group because the peasants refused to cooperate with the group in the armed struggle.

Police sources told REUTERS last night that over the weekend alleged members of Shining Path invaded the town of Catalimayo, north of Ayacucho, and after coercing the the residents, killed four peasants, accusing them of being police informers. They also reported that in Huancachaca, Huanta Province, the guerrillas killed a minor and a primary school teacher.

War Minister General Oscar Brush Noel harshly criticized the subversives yesterday and urged Peruvians to struggle against those who "raise divisionist banners, wounding the fatherland's heart." "We must struggle against the doctrines of aggression and violence harmful to healthy nationalism and the effective defense of the fatherland," the official said when he swore in the new Army cadets and recruits.

Yesterday Peru commemorated the 107th anniversary of the battle of Arica, where Peruvian forces lost to the Chileans in the war of the Pacific. Brush Noel said that when the time comes the Army "will defeat all flags, symbols, and doctrines opposed to the fatherland."

The minister was referring to the Maoist Shining Path group which in all its incursions in the Peruvian Andes or in Lima leaves a red flag decorated with the hammer and sickle, communist symbols. Violence emerged in Peru in 1980 and according to official figures, it has left a toll of more than 1,000 dead in the last 3 years.

COMMUNIST PARTY BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR CRISIS

PY081839 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 28 May 83 p 7

[Communique from the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, PCP: "The Government Is Responsible for the Hunger and the Crisis"]

[Text] A considerable worsening of the economic, social, and political situation has taken place in the last few days. This can be illustrated by the accelerated deterioration of the government and its obvious lack of ability to solve the problems of the masses who are harshly affected by inflation, the excessive increase in the cost of living, and the constant depreciation of salaries. This is seen in the many social conflicts such as the bank workers and newspaper delivery workers strike; the struggle of the miners and fishermen, metallurgical, textile, civil construction, and Super Epsa workers; and the explosive demonstrations of discontent by the people affected by the natural disasters and the recent strike by lower echelon personnel of the police forces. This latter case -- fully covered by the national press -- reflected how the deep contradictions within Peruvian society are reaching into the government itself. This represents a loss of authority and lack of ability to satisfy the just claims of the police forces. It is hoped that the gains obtained through this action will also be extended to other state sectors and the union sectors so severely affected by the crisis.

This critical situation will get even worse with the measures recently announced by Economy and Finanace Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor; measures which generally confirm and strengthen the neoliberal, transnational, and anti-Peruvian policies implemented by Manuel Ulloa, the nefarious consequences of which continue to burden the people. In his speech, Rodriguez Pastor tried to trick Peruvians with the validity of the market economy and free exchange, but kept silent about the effects of this policy over the vast and depressed sectors of the population.

What is even worse, he rejected the possibility of lowering gasoline prices and adopting quick and effective measures to stop inflation, improve workers' salaries, and solve the most urgent problems of the population.

Undoubtedly the one responsible for this situation is the government of Popular Action (AP) and the Popular Christian Party (PPC), a government which is gradually getting closer to imperialism and its financial organizations, particularly the IMF. This is why the government is giving greater economic and tax privileges to the transnational enterprises and their native partners which are directly linked to the government leadership, while it strangles the state enterprises and places agriculture and national industry in a state of collapse with the resultant increase in hunger, misery, and unemployment.

As an important element of the current political framework, the government has increased its repressive tendencies under the pretext of fighting terrorism. The purpose of these intimidating maneuvers is to curtail the protest of the people, intimidate the opposition press, and stop the progress of the workers headed by the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP), the United Left (IU), and the opposition in general. Through this method, the government is also trying to perpetuate its privileges, maintain its embezzlements and immoralities unpunished, and erect a structure for electoral fraud. However, all of these things are pushing the government toward mismanagement and loss of authority which creates a dangerous power vacuum that could be taken advantage of by reactionary sectors who advocate a coup for their own benefit.

In the face of this atmosphere of misery, corruption, chaos, violence, and misgovernment, the working class and the most advanced social forces of our country have a great responsibility. This involves a struggle, without truce, with the enemy, a struggle which does not permit any sector -- in the interbourgeois conflicts -- to confront another in an effort to get individual benefits. Only the strongest unity of all the democratic and progressive forces will be able to guarantee Peru a proper way out of its stagnation, and only the struggle of the masses will open the doors to a unity capable of winning in the harsh struggle for social justice.

The PCP, in this complex time of unity and struggle, calls for an extensive coordination by all sectors interested in the future of the country; it calls on the working class to close ranks around the CGTP and its branches; it calls the peasants, women, students, the poor neighborhoods, the organizations defending the interests of the people and the departments, the small -- and medium-size -- industries, and businesses. In this important task, the IU must continue to strengthen the levels of its organization to prevent hegemonist tendencies from prevailing in the party, and must carry out an active role of centralizing the popular and opposition movements in order to give impetus, with greater force, to the struggle against imperialism and oligarchy in defense of democratic freedom and the union gains of the workers. The IU and the overall popular forces must definitely understand that only the hardened and combative will of the people around a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist program can be a solid guarantee for victory.

Lima, 27 May 1983. For democratic freedom and general amnesty! For a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist program! For the combative unity of the working class, the peasants and the people! Long live the Peruvian revolution! [Signed] The PCP Political Commission.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON INFLATION, FOREIGN RESERVES

PY081503 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday Economy, Finance, and Trade Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor disclosed that the inflation rate for the month of May amounted to 5.3 percent, which represents three points less than the monthly average rate for the first quarter of this year. He pointed out that up to now the accumulated inflation rate for 1983 amounts to 44.7 percent.

The minister pointed out that the reasons for this drop are the slowdown in the increase of foodstuff prices and the results of the economic program which is being implemented in the country. Although he admitted that the annual inflation rate since May 1982 amounted to 101.4 percent, he voiced his confidence that the total inflation rate for 1983 will be a less than three digit figure.

During his chat with journalists after his weekly meeting with his team, the economy minister confirmed that since yesterday the workers in the private sector who do not belong to a union and public servants have been granted a new salary increase. He did not mention figures or percentages, since he and the labor and justice ministers continue to study this issue.

Later he pointed out that the World Bank has just approved a $130 million loan for the Agrarian Bank as part of the foreign loan agreements for Peru.

He then said that the country's current net foreign reserves amount to $800 to $840 million. He added that "it is a normal level which covers 3 months of Peruvian imports as well as the country's foreign debt commitments."

HAVANA ON STRIKES BY TEACHERS, WORKERS

PA072113 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The National Federation of Peruvian University Workers, which has more than 1,000 professors as members throughout the country, has announced that if the government does not reply to its demands, the strike begun last week will become more radical.

Another 12,000 workers of Electroperu [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] and the Electrolima enterprise have begun a strike to protest nonfulfillment of collective contracts and to demand the reinstatement of 86 fired workers. The Sole Trade Union of Education Workers of Peru has reiterated its decision to hold a national strike on 14 June.

U.S. AIRLINE PILOT TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT

PY081720 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Aeronautics Ministry officials will decide on Clifford Knauer's fate. This is the U.S. pilot who was caught taking photographs of the 8th Air Force Group military base. According to Callao Superior Court sources, this has been labeled a national security matter and, therefore, the case has been passed on to the military authorities, in compliance with trial Judge Gustavo Lopez Vega's order.

The pilot, who works for the U.S. Eastern Airline, admitted that he had taken pictures of the base, but in his defense he said he only did it from mere curiosity. Initial investigations and the developed film show, however, that there are five pictures with clear views of the strategic areas of the military base.

ULLOA CONFIRMS PURCHASE OF 20 MIRAGE PLANES

PY081507 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Aeronautics Minister Hernan Boluarte Ponce de Leon is currently in Paris negotiating the purchase of 20 "Mirage 2000" fighter bombers. Dr Manuel Ulloa, senator for Lima, confirmed the purchase yesterday, adding that the purchase will not create budget problems because it will be made with previous financing.

The French-made Mirage 2000 is the latest model of the Mirage that was introduced into the Air Force during President Belaunde's previous administration. The new planes, the delivery date of which has not yet been specified, are equipped with French-made Exocet AM-39 missiles, which became famous during the Malvinas war last year.

EXPRESO COMMENTS ON ENDERS' REPLACEMENT

PY081800 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 14

[Editorial: "The United States: A New Hemispheric Policy?"]

[Text] Thomas O. Enders' exit from his post as assistant secretary for inter-American affairs -- a department in charge of formulating U.S. policy for its southern neighbor countries -- has laid the groundwork for much speculation. High-ranking officials of the U.S. Government, however, promptly denied the speculation. In fact, Enders' somewhat surprising resignation -- since there were no major signs which could have predicted his desire to leave his post -- has been linked to a future hardening of the U.S. stance regarding the Marxist governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as the subversive movements which threaten Central America and the democratic regimes of Colombia and Peru.

In this regard, the recent U.S. declaration condemning the guerrilla insurgency in our country could be a sign of this new U.S. stance which is more concerned over our conflicts.

As everyone knows, former Assistant Secretary Enders' characteristics were his sober and tactful style which made U.S. public opinion view him as a "moderate." In this regard, the statements made by Secretary of State George Shultz, who was Enders' superior in the hierarchy, instead of minimizing the replacement -- as it seemed was his intention -- has shed doubts on the confidence the White House had in Enders in the last few months by comparing him with a baseball player "who is being replaced because he is tired."

Therefore, everything leads one to believe that the replacement was prompted by the harder sectors of Washington, currently known as "hawks." If it were so, we would still not venture to give an opinion on the possible convenience of the replacement since, in the case of Central America -- the most threatening and tense region of the hemisphere -- the solution will not be found exclusively through military means but rather by confronting the acute social problems of the region with determination. In this regard, the final answer to the Central American problem will be through free elections with the participation of the largest majority possible.

HAVANA CITES QUESTIONS ABOUT STONE'S VISIT

PA072202 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy for Central America, will arrive in Venezuela today, where he will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins as part of his tour of 10 countries in an effort to get a better grasp of the problems of the areas and to contribute to their solution.

Latin American political circles have repeatedly voiced their doubts about the official reason for this tour and denounced the persistent interventionist policy of the United States in the region.

Regarding this, they stressed that while the Contadora Group countries, included in Stone's tour, are involved in efforts to promote a constructive dialogue in Central America, the government of Ronald Reagan increases division and confrontation in the area.

Recently, ECLA condemned the U.S. interventionist policy in general and Washington's military aggression and economic pressures against Nicaragua in particular. These pressures include a reduction in the sugar quota. This aggressive U.S. action was rejected by the 26 ECLA members, including the 10 countries included in Stone's tour.

POLICE ARREST 25 LINKED TO 'RED FLAG' GROUP

PA080200 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The police have arrested some 25 persons, who are allegedly linked to the Red Flag organization. This station had previously reported that these arrests were made by officers of the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services]. Officers of this police corps arrested these alleged Red Flag guerrillas during several raids carried out in Puerto Ordaz and San Felix.

According to official sources, those arrested were part of the Red Flag cell called the Classist Workers Movement [Movimiento de los Trabajadores Clasistas]. The arrested include two engineers and a sociologist. The engineers were identified as Carlos Cabral and Samuel Brown, and the sociologist as Luis Hernandez.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE PRAISES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

FL081408 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Grand Committee [Gran Comision] of the Chamber of Deputies today praised the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to consolidate the revolution's political power based on the law and democratic institutions.

Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the Grand Committee, today received a delegation of Nicaraguan officials headed by Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary of the Nicaraguan Council of State. The Mexican deputy said that the Mexican Congress had been closely following the efforts of Nicaraguan leaders to establish the participation of all citizens in their government's organizations.

The Nicaraguan political leaders were given an explanation of the origin and development of the nations's political parties and the laws that regulate their participation in the electoral processes. Mauricio Cuadra, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, and [representatives from] the Association of Nicaraguan Women also attended the meeting.

HERNANDEZ CALLS FOR FAIR TRADE AT UNCTAD

FL090045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is ready to collaborate with all the countries of the world to obtain just and fair commercial relations, the secretary of commerce and industrial development of that country, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, said here today.

Addressing the plenary session of the sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which has been meeting here since last Monday, the Mexican official emphasized the necessity of reopening international markets to the benefit of the developing nations. After stating that in addition to producers there ought to be buyers, Hernandez Cervantes warned that the great economic powers have endangered commercial relations with the developing countries by closing their borders and putting up protectionist barriers.

Earlier, he had spoken in favor of greater international cooperation and reminded the participants in the UNCTAD conference that the industrialized nations should bear in mind that the developing nations constitute a vast market.

He repeated that the Mexican Government is ready to collaborate with its share of contributions to benefit international relations and asserted that Latin Americans await the contributions of the industrialized countries to achieve full commercial and industrial development.

BRIEFS

NEW PEASANT ALLIANCE -- The Independent Peasants Central Organization, CCI; the National Peasant Confederation, CNC; the Mexican Agrarian Council, CAM; and the General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico, UGOCM, all members of the PRI, have formed the National Peasants Alliance [Alianza Nacional Campesina] to support the national development plan. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 1 PA]

MINING EXPORTS -- The Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Semistate Industry, SEMIP, reported that in 1982 mining exports amounted to 44 billion pesos, 49 percent more than exports in 1981, which totalled 29.485 billion pesos. The SEMIP also disclosed that only 4 percent of the nations's territory has been explored for mining development. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 30 May 83 p 7 PA]

PAREDES INTERVIEWED DURING WASHINGTON VISIT

PA072250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Interview granted by Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, to special correspondent Diana Arosemena; on 2 June in Washington -- recorded]

[Text] [Arosemena] General, how would you rate the results of this visit and what do you consider the most important aspects of your talks?

[Paredes] In my opinion, the closer ties between the two countries' forces through their two armies is the most important thing, the demonstration of great friendship on the part of the Americans toward Panama and vice versa. This is the aspect that I feel has the greatest potential, the aspect we must treasure.

We have also discussed the responsibilities of the National Guard and the U.S. Army, such as the security of the Panama Canal today, tomorrow, and after the year 2000. We are already discussing the steps required to outline plans, to prepare operations, and to be ready for the year 2000, when we will be fully responsible, so that it won't be a case of an alien intervention, cause any maladjustments, or jeopardize the security of this strategic waterway.

We are coordinating with the Americans. We are getting along fine, but things should improve due to the currently dangerous regional situation. Let's hope this situation doesn't expand. We should be ready, lest it pose a threat to our people and our canal.

[Arosemena] General, before you came to Washington several issues were being discussed and the School of the Americas was being repeatedly mentioned. I think the public is very interested in learning whether there will be any changes. Is the School of the Americas to remain in Panama or what?

[Paredes] Yes, that was another of the issues. We discussed the School of the Americas in a preliminary manner. A final consultation must still be held at the level of the president of the republic and those who are responsible for this, by which I mean the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. I can already tell you that, as established in the treaty, the School of the Americas will revert on 30 September 1984. It will revert and a very elegant public ceremony will be held. The doors will be open to all interested Panamanians. After that, we will see whether it is advisable for the school to continue operating as a training center for Latin American officers and soldiers of friendly armies.

Should this possibility materialize, the School of the Americas would change even its name. For instance, we talked about a military science and development institute. We also discussed the fact that it is necessary to change the study plans and courses so as to turn that school, that center, into a place for training men in uniform interested in helping their peoples through civic action programs, the improvement of roads, the construction of wells, the guarantee of health, and development of rural agriculture. This, however, is still in the talk stage. The one thing that has already been determined, and the Americans in no way object to this, is the school's reversion on 30 September 1984.

[Arosemena] General, what is your view of the appointment of former Democratic Senator Richard Stone as special ambassador to mediate in the Central American crisis? He is slated to arrive in Panama Monday [6 June].

[Paredes] I don't know Mr Stone. I know that Mr Richard Stone has been appointed special ambassador, mainly for the Central American area, which is in flames due to the conflict and problems created by the guerrillas' confrontations with the area governments. I can say this: If this gentlemen assumes his post bravely, courageously, and firmly, and if he is willing to do something, to hold talks with all the parties involved -- with the Contadora Group foreign ministers, with the governments most seriously affected by the situation and, why not say it, with the belligerent forces, the revolutionary or guerrilla forces, as this belligerence cannot be disputed in the case of El Salvador, since they are there -- if he applies the initiative that today's world demands, which calls for aggressive rather than fearful diplomacy, if he treads along that path very cautiously, I can predict success. If, instead he adopts a cold, unaggressive, timid, and too prudent stance, then we might tell Mr Stone very respectfully that he will not leave in glory, but, on the contrary, might leave in defeat.

[Arosemena] General, the last day of your official visit you held a very interesting meeting with high officials of the Department of Defense and the State Department. We nearby newsmen figured the main topic of discussion was Central America and its crisis. What happened there, if we may ask?

[Paredes] Over the past 72 hours we discussed matters very important to the security of the region. In the particular case of Panamanians in uniform, we are concerned about the future and destiny of our country, Panama. We cannot isolate ourselves from what is happening in Central America. We are not an island. Ours is a country that shares the problems of the continent. We share its joys, but at this moment we are sharing a danger. We realize that what is happening to El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other neighboring countries could happen to us.

We also realize that we belong to the Western world. We are truly democrats. We love freedom and we are going to defend it. We talked of these things with the gentlemen of the Pentagon. They were very considerate, tactful, and objective. We mainly discussed our own problems more than those around us. We discussed such issues as the situation of our workers in the area which is still called the Canal Zone. Almost 3,000 men and women are affected by the double wage scale system, which violates Article 10 of the treaty -- a violation which is probably neither flagrant nor ill-intentioned, but has to be corrected.

This is for the security of the canal, because these men keep the canal functioning. We found good disposition toward a solution of this problem. We did not submit a solution, but we did bring up the issue with the men we talked to, all military. This was so because the subject concerns the Department of Defense. It is outside civilian authority, outside the White House. That is why we discussed the matter with them. They are going to do something about it. We are sure they will take care of the matter. They have appointed a subcommittee to the Canal Commission Board of Directors to look into the matter -- I should say, they will be looking into the matter with a sort of magnifying glass to see how this legitimate concern of Panamanians, especially these workers, is solved.

We also discussed matters related to the possibility of a negotiated peace for El Salvador, with the participation of the Contadora Group, the Salvadoran Armed Forces and also a healthy, frank, pure, and honest participation by the revolutionary forces that have been in El Salvador for almost 3 years, controlling a significant portion of territory of that small sister country. These were the things we discussed. I will complete my answer by saying that our main concern is the future and destiny of Panamanians.

[Arosemena] There is a movement in Panama which some sectors of public opinion consider dangerous. It has to do with a violent anticommunist movement which is reaching the point of fanaticism. What is your opinion on this?

[Paredes] I have noticed this. I do not want to accuse anyone of being involved in an ill-intentioned campaign. We are so tiny. We are nothing compared to the universe that surrounds us. Violence in Central America is affecting some people more than others. That is why some are exaggerating the effects more than others. Respectful persons who have access to the news media are honest in showing their concern, which they often do very vehemently, but they are not necessarily always right. I take advantage of the occasion in answering your question to say that in Panama we live in prudent moderation -- there is balance, justice, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and political freedom. I feel that all Panamanians have great hopes. Our present leaders, like President de la Espriella, are doing a great job. I would say that he is the main factor in maintaining the situation we now have.

[Arosemena] Well, General, now talking about something that has nothing to do with the political and military aspect of your trip, but simply from the human viewpoint, you have been awarded honors never before bestowed on a commander of the National Guard. Has the ego of General Paredes swollen with this?

[Paredes] No, Diana, it has not. Nothing has changed. I am the same person. I come from a humble family. I was born in Rio Abajo. I am proud to have been born in this country. I am proud to be a Panamanian.

HAVANA CITES EL SALVADOR'S UNGO IN PANAMA

PA060147 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, said in Panama City that the dictatorship's despair and constant military failures indicate that the armed struggle in his country will not continue for long. However, the leader expressed his concern over what he described as Ronald Reagan's madness in trying to North Americanize the Salvadoran conflict. Ungo explained that the guerrillas are conducting a normal and steady struggle that has allowed them to recover some 1,500 automatic rifles and other support weapons in only 4 months.

Ungo added that the U.S. is hurrying to train more Salvadoran troops to reinforce the worn-out special battalions. He warned, however, that when the recruits return to the country, they will have to face a stronger and more combatant guerrilla army. In conclusion, Ungo said that the recent reformist maneuvers enforced by the Salvadoran regime have no future because the people are convinced of the absolute demagogic character of these reforms.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES SEEN AS MILITARIST

PA030258 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 9-A

[Article by Demetrio Olaciregui: "Bunker"]

[Text] Recent replacements within the American diplomatic team reinforce the notion that the Reagan administration is dominated by a "bunker" mentality that is tough, firm, and militarist.

According to sources in Washington, Thomas Enders, former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was initially expected to be transferred, but despite his serious professionalism, Enders was sacrificed on the altar of incompetence and improvisation. Deane Hinton, the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, was the other victim.

Not much can be said for the two dismissed diplomats, but it is distressing to know that their replacements -- who will be appointed to very important posts in the State Department (in the Latin America section and in a key embassy within the strife-torn Central America area, that in El Salvador) -- have a "bunker" mentality. This is to say that they are radical, warmongering, and possessed of the belligerence that the Republican administration exudes.

The "bunker" in which President Reagan has established himself renders his vision more simplistic and makes Washington more retrogressive and uncompromising when dealing with regional conflicts.

The replacement of Enders by Langhorne Motley, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil, and of Hinton by Gerald Thomas, the U.S. ambassador to Guyana, means that the Reagan administration is seeking only immediate results and is not interested in minor details and long-range repercussions.

The replacements can be better understood when compared to the replacement of a physician in the midst of a difficult treatment: Even though the new physician has access to the medical records and to details of previous treatment, he will create uncertainty.

Enders and Hinton were career diplomats: The new diplomats follow the military diplomacy led by General Vernon Walters and Gordon Sommer, the regional pivots for which are Wallace Nutting in Florida and Paul Gorman in the Southern Command.

The recent replacements indicate that the primary objective of American diplomacy is military confrontation.

The United States promotes war with as much passion as Latin America desires peace.

COSTA RICA

PEMEX TO CONTINUE DRILLING FOR OIL IN COSTA RICA

FL090002 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The state enterprise Mexican Petroleum will continue to drill for oil in Costa Rica, the Governmental Economic Council has announced. Reports filed by the Salvadoran news agency SALPRESS recall that last week there were rumors about the possibility of finalizing a contract with Pemex to drill for oil here.

Former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres has stated he favors the continuation of the sale of oil to the country and exploration for oil fields by the Mexican oil firm. The news agency recalled that Pemex has already determined that there is oil in Costa Rica, and said the enterprise will continue to drill wells here, as has been indicated by governmental sources.

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA DENIES CHANGES IN ELECTION DATE, CABINET

PA081920 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0140 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] It was learned today at international levels that, according to reports from our country, presidential elections planned for the end of this year have been delayed until 1985. Reports also mentioned that there would be radical cabinet changes. To obtain an official report on the situation, reporter Alberto Barrera interviewed President Alvaro Magana. Let's hear this interesting interview with President Magana.

[Begin recording] [Magana] I have already been consulted on this subject. I received a call from abroad this morning. Apparently, UPI has reported that (?someone) made a statement to that effect. First of all, I would like to (?clarify) that the statement I made on the occasion of the pope's visit, announcing that elections would be held before the end of the year, was the result of talks that led to a consensus among the political parties represented on the Political Commission. It was not my personal decision, but depended on their [word indistinct], and no date was scheduled. Thus no date has yet been decided on. There has been no changes in that (?position). Now, the truth is that the exact date in which the [words indistinct] should be held, let's say the second Sunday in November to mention a date, must be a decision of the Assembly. So, how can anyone make such a statement when this is a decision to be reached by a government body which -- as you know -- is divided into different sections, right? That's all I can say.

[Barrera] Yes, doctor. Reports also mentioned the possibility of cabinet changes. Would this be an almost total change?

[Magana] As I said before, I have answered your previous question in the only terms I can. As far as I am concerned, regarding the first question, there is no variation of opinion, nor have I received any suggestion from anyone. As for the second question, this would be my decision, and I tell you categorically that there is nothing to this, absolutely nothing. In other words, it was difficult for me to select my cabinet, and the last thing I would do now would be to change it unless there were a particular situation, like the resignation of the finance minister, whom I had to replace, which I did last week. However, I am not contemplating any changes at this time, and if I were so, it would be my decision.

[Barrera] Mr President, it has also been said [words indistinct] for some time that you have plans to travel to Washington, accompanied by Defense Minister General Vides Casanova and Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, and that during your visit you will be (?proposing) that the elections be postponed.

[Magana] No, this subject, this decision is totally for El Salvador, and I don't have to discuss this with anyone in Washington or anywhere else. This is definitely false. I do not have to discuss problems of this nature, especially when it's not my decision, but a decision of the Constituent Assembly.

[Barrera] Doctor, at this time, what's your opinion of this type of report, which goes beyond [word indistinct]?

[Magana] The only thing I can assume is that this type of report comes from sectors interested in creating confusion, because I can't imagine the purpose behind this speculation. As I said before, this morning -- in relation to your first question in which you mentioned [words indistinct] I do not know where the information came from, but it is difficult for anyone to make any such statement when this is not a decision of a particular person, not even mine as president of the republic -- except, of course, cabinet changes, which I have (?said) [words indistinct] false.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER VISITS SAN SALVADOR

PM081151 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 May 83 p 1

[Frans Kok dispatch: "Van den Broek Somber on El Salvador"]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 May -- Netherlands Foreign Minister van den Broek has formed a very somber picture of the situation in the country from the authorities in El Salvador. The only possibility the Salvadorans see of an end to the bloody civil war is the arrangement of talks between the government and the armed resistance movements, Van den Broek said this morning.

Both President Magana and one of the most important resistance leaders, Ruben Zamora, have assured Van den Broek that they are ready for a dialogue. At the moment secret attempts are being made to establish contact between the two sides involved in the fighting, but in order not to disturb this process Van den Broek was unwilling to say anything about it.

Van den Broek, who also had detailed discussions with Christian Democratic presidential candidate Napoleon Duarte, described his half-day visit to El Salvador as "meaningful." He thought it remarkable that the Salvadoran Government makes no attempt to present things in a better light than it does. The government said that it had major problems, including bringing under control the Army which, it was admitted, does not limit itself to purely military actions. This has led to fairly large-scale violations of human rights, something which President Magana, however, also ascribed to the increase in arbitrary violence by the resistance.

Van den Broek told President Magana that he had been struck by the great bitterness in Nicaragua toward the United States. "If you multiply that by 100 you more or less have the relationship which exists here between the extreme left and the extreme right," the president said.

Duarte, the former president, who has not been admitted to the present center-right coalition, told Van den Broek that he hopes for a broad mandate in the coming November elections. He said that if this happens he will implement a number of reforms in the country, and these would also cover relations with the Army.

One problem in possible peace talks would be last year's parliamentary elections. The resistance movements consider these illegal. The government finds this view unacceptable. However, resistance leader Zamora told Van den Broek that he supports the commencement of talks with the present government on behalf of all the resistance groups.

9 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH NEAR SANTA ANA

PA081750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- A military source reported tonight that nine guerrillas died today during a clash with troops of the 2d Infantry Brigade, which is based at Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. The clash occurred on the Santa Isabel farm, in the jurisdiction of Santa Ana, and lasted more than half an hour.

According to the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA, an Army patrol on duty in Ocupse canton detected the rebels, who opened fire when pursued. COPREFA added that guerrilla commander "Chico" was killed in the action. According to COPREFA, the troops seized numerous weapons. The military patrol suffered no casualties.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS CIVILIANS MACHINEGUNNED

PA082022 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Attention, much attention. We inform our people that forces of the Atonal, Morazan and Atlacatl Battalions, under the command of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, who are participating in operations in Cacaguatique Hill in this Department of Morazan, have killed numerous residents of the southern side of the hill. The area includes the cantons of Piedra (Luna), Piedra Parada, El Guarumal, and (Los Ticas). Many of these peasants were killed when they became frightened by the presence of the dictatorship forces and tried to flee. They did so because on previous occasions Army troops in military operations in the same region had carried out repressive actions.

Soldiers commanded by Col Domingo Monterrosa installed machineguns on the hill and fired indiscriminately over the peasants trying to leave the area. The cowardice of the special forces' chiefs comes to light when they take reprisals against innocent civilians after the forces have been hit, worn out, and evaded by guerrilla forces which the dictatorship troops can't stop. This is the human rights policy followed by the dictatorship and Vides Casanova. What will Freddy Delgado and his Human Rights Commission -- the so-called impartial eye, better described as the monster's eye -- have to say about this?

In the coming transmissions, Radio Venceremos will be giving the names of the peasants killed in Piedra (Luna), Piedra Parada, El Guarumal, and (Los Ticas) cantons, on the Cacaguatique Hill, in this Department of Morazan. There are elderly people and women among the victims.

ERP Calls for Mobilization

PA090405 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Attention. Here is a communique from the General Command of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, to all military units and other structures of the ERP at the Feliciano Ama Western Front and who are incommunicade.

By order of the General Command, you must proceed by every possible means to the Guazapa front or to any other FMLN front. We repeat: By order of the General Command, you must proceed by every possible means to the Guazapa front or to any other FMLN front. The general commands of each front have already been advised and have instructions to receive you.

With the unbreakable decision to fight for the Salvadoran revolution until victory or death. Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] General Command of the People's Revolutionary Army.

HAVANA CITES FMLN STATION ON GOVERNMENT LOSSES

FL081517 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from El Salvador note that government forces have sustained 2,641 casualties in clashes with FMLN forces thus far this year. Radio Farabundo Marti also cites both the Pentagon's announcement that 120 U.S. advisers will be dispatched to Honduras to train 1,400 Salvadoran soldiers and its recognition of the rebels' fighting power.

The guerrilla station also reports that 822 soldiers were taken prisoner and then released from January to May this year and that the rebels seized more than 1,800 weapons and dozens of thousands of bullets. The rebel station also emphasizes the significance of the drive: In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win; since in only 12 days the rebels have inflicted 399 casualties, including dead and wounded, on government forces.

UK Troops Said Fighting Rebels

FL081440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] British troops from the Special Airborne Forces stationed in the former British colony of Belize are participating in antiguerrilla operations in El SAlvador together with U.S. military adivsers. The charge regarding the participation of Great Britain in the Salvadoran conflict was leveled by (James Walsh), Liberal Party candidate from Arundel, England. (Walsh) said U.S. military forces have been picking up members of the British Special Airborne Forces -- also known as SAF -- stationed in Belize and transporting them by road through Guatemala and into El Salvador.

HONDURAS

GEN ALVAREZ MARTINEZ LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

PA081511 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, traveled to Washington today. He will be decorated at the Pentagon on Wednesday.

Alvarez Martinez will receive the "Legion of Merit" in the rank of commander. The decoration was authorized by President Ronald Reagan and will be awarded by General John W. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Honduran military chief will hold meetings with high-ranking officials of the Pentagon, Congress and members of the press.

Alvarez Martinez is accompanied by Colonel Walter Lopez Reyes, Air Force commander; Colonel Juan Lopez Grilalba, chief of Military Intelligence (G-2); Colonel Julio Perez Matamoros, chief of G-4 of the Honduran Army; Ramon Reyes Sanchez, Honduran delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board; and Air Force Colonel Carlos Aguirre.

BU GIRON, PAZ BARNICA DIFFER ON TRAINING PLAN

PA072222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The president of the Honduran Congress, Efrain Bu Giron, announced his opposition to the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras as planned by the Reagan administration, with the installation of a regional military training base in this country.

Bu Giron, leader of the official Liberal Party, warned that he will oppose the plans to train Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras, because the demarcation of the border between the two countries, contemplated in the peace treaty signed in 1980, is still pending. In addition, Bu Giron maintains that it is up to the Honduran Congress to approve the installation of the planned regional military training base.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica today declared that the operation in his country of a military academy directed by U.S. instructors "affects the policy of neutrality in the face of the internal problems of neighboring countries."

Paz Barnica said that if a regional agreement should be signed for the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the Honduran Government would request the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. advisers stationed here, including those who would come to work in the planned training base.

Paz Barnica, however, said that so far Honduran President Roberto Suazo has not signed any agreement on the installation of such a training center and that talks are only in the negotiating stage at military level.

WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE; ALIPO SPLITS

PA072213 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH, has decided to give the Suazo Cordova government a 5 July deadline to dismiss the labor secretary and under secretary. The workers charge that those officials favor the interests of the employers, increasing unemployment and underemployment. If the two officials have not been removed by 5 July, the CTH will call a national strike. The workers also expressed opposition to the establishment of a U.S. military training center in Honduras.

Meanwhile, the Peoples Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, split over the weekend. One of the factions recognizes banker Jorge Bueso Arias as coordinator general and has received support from the ruling Liberal Party. The other faction recognizes Carlos Roberto Reina as leader and has received support from the other Honduran opposition parties.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. EXPULSION OF CONSULS

PA080321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0227 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega said tonight that the expulsion of six Nicaraguan consuls from the United States "strengthens the warmongering policy" of President Reagan towards Central America. He added that the expulsion of the Nicaraguan consuls in New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, and Miami, "again demonstrates the U.S. Government's arrogant and irresponsible attitude."

In the presence of a high-ranking delegation of Cuban officials at the Nicaraguan Government House, Ortega told journalists that this is how the White House has reacted "in view of the serious, formal, and ably proven accusation presented by the state security, which provoked the expulsion of three officials from the U.S. Embassy in this capital." He added that "with this reply (the Reagan administration) strengthens its warmongering policy to provoke confrontations and bloodshed in Central America."

He stressed that Washington's attitude is interpreted as President Reagan's policy of providing weapons for the former Somozist Guards who "are causing so much bloodshed in Nicaragua" and of "sending the Honduran Army out on a criminal adventure against the people of Nicaragua."

Ortega had no comment on whether the Nicaraguan Government will react again to the expulsion of the consuls, which involves 25 Nicaraguans. The Nicaraguan Government expelled the following U.S. diplomats last Monday: Linda Pfeifel, Ermila Loreta Rodriguez Rodriguez, and David Noble Greig. They had to leave the country without the benefit of special attention or the use of the protocol lounge at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in this capital.

These are the Nicaraguan consuls expelled by the U.S. Government: Leonor Arguello Hupper, New York; Agustin Alfaro, New Orleans; Amelita Beteta, San Francisco; Alejandro Palacios, Los Angeles; Halima de Lopez, Houston; and Mario Gonzalez Almendares, Miami, Florida.

D'Escoto on 'Plot', Stone

PA081425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2314 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, told ACAN-EFE today that there is nothing new in the "criminal attitude of the Reagan administration" toward the Sandinist revolution; Nicaraguans die every day as a result of it. D'Escoto said that not only are the Reagan administration's plans thwarted in Nicaragua but the assassination of border guards, peasants, laborers, and members of the Sandinist Army takes place almost daily.

All human beings are equally worthy; what is regrettable is not the fact that they have planned a criminal plot against me, but the persistence of their criminal policy toward "our people," the minister added. "Their damned bombs and genocidal, Somozist, mercenary soldiers are killing our Nicaraguan brothers almost every day," while the American people and the world's public are clearly aware of what President Ronald Reagan's administration is really like, D'Escoto said.

Referring to Richard Stone, President Reagan's roving ambassador to Central America, the foreign minister said that "he is a person who has had political commitments with murderous Central American governments." Constantly referring to Stone as the "super ambassador," D'Escoto said that he does not believe "a person lacking moral values, who is so reactionary, can be a good mediator in the search for rapprochement through dialogue."

Nevertheless, the foreign minister noted, perhaps Stone has changed lately and, therefore, the government decided to extend him an invitation to visit the country "to see what happens." D'Escoto added that Ambassador Richard Stone will be invited to travel to the northern border with Honduras, where he will be able to verify "the consequences of President Ronald Reagan's criminal policy."

Repeats Invitation to Stone

PA080417 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0005 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today reiterated the Sandinist government's invitation to special Ambassador Richard Stone to visit Managua. The Nicaraguan chief diplomat deplored the fact that Ambassador Stone declared that the expulsion of three U.S. diplomats forces him to "reconsider the possibility of visiting Nicaragua."

D'Escoto said that the uncovering of the CIA plot to assassinate him does not imply any change in American policy in Nicaragua, which he described as aggressive. D'Escoto pointed out that Stone has been invited to visit Nicaragua and the Honduran border region to verify the escalations of former Somozist Guardsmen's military activities. He added that the aggression is a product of the support extended by the Reagan administration and Roberto Suazo Cordova's Honduran Government.

The Nicaraguan minister emphasized that the Reagan administration is pursuing a criminal policy against Nicaragua and that "his damned bombs kill soliders, militiamen, peasants, and children every day."

Commenting on the attempt to assassinate him by poisoning, attributed to the CIA and uncovered by the Sandinist government, D'Escoto said: "We are all equals. If I had died of poisoning, I would be one more among those who have fallen in our country's struggle." He then said that it would have been better for him to have died than any other member of the Sandinist government.

Further Report on Reactions

PA081445 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] James Mitchell, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, yesterday notified Nicaraguan Ambassador Antonio Jarquin about the closing of six Nicaraguan consulates in the United States and the expulsion of 21 consular officials as reprisal for yesterday's expulsion of 3 U.S. diplomats from Managua. The U.S. diplomats' destabilization work against the Sandinist people's revolution has been proven.

The Nicaraguan consuls in New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, and Miami must leave the United States today, Wednesday, while the consular officials and their dependents, estimated by the Nicaraguan Embassy to number 60, will have to leave before Friday.

Manuel Cordero, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, who participated along with our ambassador in the meeting with the State Department official, said at the end of the meeting that instead of taking reprisals and expelling memebers of the consular corps, the United States should investigate and provide explanations on the participation of covert U.S. agents in a plot to murder Foreign Minister D'Escoto.

In the opinion of Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, the Reagan administration's decision to close six Nicaraguan consulates in the United States is part of the strengthening of the policy of war against our revolution. Our revolutionary leader spoke to more than 20 national and foreign journalists in the Government House after the signing of the scientific-technical cooperation agreement between the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments.

The government junta coordinator said that Reagan's decision falls within the U.S. Administration's policy of supporting with weapons the Somozist Guardsmen who bring bloodshed to our country and of launching the Honduran Army in a criminal adventure against the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said last night that the U.S. Government has once again shown its arrogant attitude. Replying to a question on the Sandinist government's position on the closing of six Nicaraguan Consulates in the United States, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra told national and foreign reporters last night that with this decision the Reagan adminstration once again shows its arrogant and irresponsible attitude in the face of a serious and formal accusation.

The "Extra" newcast presents Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government Junta:

[Begin recording] The only thing I can tell you is that this shows once again the arrogant and irresponsible attitude of the U.S. Government in the face of a serious and formal charge presented with sufficient proof by state security, which led to the expulsion of three U.S. Embassy officials. With this reply, the United States simply strengthens the line of confrontation, the line of war, the line of bringing bloodshed to Central America. This is understood with Reagan's policy of supporting with weapons the Somozist Guardsmen, who are already bringing bloodshed to our country, and of launching the Honduran Army in a criminal adventure against the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

UN Ambassador Comments

PA081423 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua has stated that the U.S. decision to expel Nicaraguan consular officials in the United States is immature and irrational. Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro stated at a news conference here that the expelling of Nicaraguan officials and the closing of six Nicaraguan Consulates in the United States is not suited to the Managua action against U.S. Embassy officials in Nicaragua, which was based on fact.

Chamorro said this is part of the Reagan administration's policy of leading Central America into war. The White House response was taken irrationally, without studying the evidence that Nicaragua presented against the U.S. officials in Managua, Chamorro added. In response to a question, Chamorro declared that Nicaragua has tried to maintain friendly relations with Washington, but the U.S. answer has always been negative.

Protest at U.S. Embassy

PA072100 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] In the face of recent incidents that once again reveal the CIA's tenebrous activities in our country, the Sandinist people raised their voice in protest. This was noticeable yesterday, when hundreds of young students and workers marched in front of the main entrance to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua.

The demonstrators chanted slogans such as: "There they are! That's where those who have planned an invasion are!" At the same time, they pointed at the building's interior, where the enemies of our people plotted to kill Foreign Minister D'Escoto and leaders of the Sandinist revolution.

We are a small country that has a right to live in peace, said Juan Nargespada, a construction worker who, with patriotic fervor, joined the demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy to repudiate and condemn imperialism's maneuvers against Nicaragua.

University students and professors unanimously condemned CIA's new criminal attempt to kill Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. A representative from this newscast visited the Ruben Dario University campus in order to inform our people about the students' reaction in the face of this criminal action. Students and professors unanimously voiced their repudiation, and said that in view of these demoniacal actions by U.S. imperialism, people must respond by organizing and preparing themselves militarily, in order to defend the revolutionary process.

Workers and politicians condemned CIA actions and emphasized their determination to be firm in confronting U.S. imperialism. Several sectors of workers' unions and political parties from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution condemned CIA actions to destabilize the Sandinist revolution.

Diplomats Arrive in Managua

PA090036 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish continues its live coverage of the return of the Nicaraguan diplomats expelled from the United States. Among those at the airport to welcome the group are Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and Jose Leon Talavera, representing the FSLN.

At 2325 GMT the station broadcasts a news conference during which the Nicaraguan consuls respond to questions regarding the effect of their departure on Nicaraguans living in the United States and on Nicaraguan commercial relations with the United States.

In response to an unidentified reporter's question, Mario Gonzalez, former Nicaraguan consul in Miami, says: "Of course, the Reagan's administration's answer is in accordance with the warmongering plan, with the plan of aggression against the Central American peoples, especially against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"In this case it is not surprising, let's say [word indistinct]. On the other hand, the Somozist community, the reactionary community of the 30,000 Somozists or families of the Somozists living in Miami, has been euphoric, full of a spirit of victory since shortly before Reagan came to Miami. Such actions by the Reagan administration only encourage the feeling of counterrevolution in Miami.

"Today, when we were coming back to Nicaragua we found a Somozist demonstration at the airport. They wanted to attack us and the police had to intervene so that we could board the Aeronica plane. We could say that this is nothing more than a consequence of a political line, a strategic and tactical line of the Reagan administration within a climate of aggression against our people."

Obando y Bravo's 'Silence' Noted

PA072055 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] LA PRENSA and the Voice of America are Obando y Bravo's favorite news media. Tonight, on reporting the departure of the three CIA agents, officials of the U.S. Embassy in Managua, the Voice of America complemented its report with an interview with Monsignor Obando y Bravo.

The archbishop spoke of persecution in Nicaragua, without any mention of the criminal actions carried out by the Somozist counterrevolutionary bands sponsored by the U.S. Government against the Nicaraguan people. It has become commonplace for Msgr Obando y Bravo to speak through the Voice of America and to make statements for the reactionary newspaper LA PRENSA.

It is significant, at this moment when the sinister CIA plans criminal actions such as murdering a priest, poisoning a representative of the Catholic Church, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, that Msgr Obando y Bravo should speak on the Voice of America without mentioning this fact.

It is also noticeable that, while our people condemn this criminal plot to murder an official of our revolutionary government, one of our people's most beloved personalities, Msgr Obando y Bravo, remains silent and appears pompously on the Voice of America, speaking about what he describes as persecution in Nicaragua, without ever mentioning the Somozist criminal bands, sponsored by the Reagan administration, that are killing our people, our children, our teachers, our brothers, our young people. Msgr Obando y Bravo says nothing about this.

Our people have realized today that the sinister CIA had planned to kill Father D'Escoto because he has distinguished himself internationally by carrying the message of peace of the Sandinist people's revolution. Msgr Obando y Bravo remains silent while the bullets murder our people.

Commentary on 'Terrorist Plan'

PA072105 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The unsuccessful CIA plan to assassinate Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is another chapter of the terrorist plan with which U.S. imperialism is trying to destabilize our revolution. Unable to stop the liberation of the peoples, Washington has always resorted to the method of assassinating the leaders of revolutions, based on the nearsighted concept that in this way it will halt any revolution.

However, although they have been successful on some occasions, having been able to assassinate revolutionary leaders of the Third World, they have been unable to stop the revolutions because they are the product of the masses led by their vanguards. Thus, the cime committed against Patrice Lumumba did not stop the liberating course of the African people, the assassination of General Augusto Cesar Sandino did not prevent the subsequent liberation of Nicaragua, and the death of Commander Ana Maria will not prevent the victory of the Salvadoran revolution.

No matter how sophisticated the plans, no matter how many threats or how much coercion, we will not turn back. History is on our side and the (?monsters) who are our enemies are destined to disappear forever.

Closing of Consulates Viewed

PA082007 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration's decision to expel 15 Nicaraguan diplomats from the United States and close all Nicaraguan Consulates in that country lacks any legal basis. It is also an arbitrary response to a just measure taken by our government when it declared three CIA agents personae non gratae. Taking advantage of their diplomatic immunity, these agents had drafted plans to eliminate top officials of our revolutionary government.

The U.S. reprisal has economic and human repercussions. Regarding the economic effects, the closing of consulates will hinder commercial operations. These operations range from the collection of duties from companies sending merchandise to Nicaragua to the shipment of medicines, spare parts, and machinery to Nicaragua, which will be delayed because these products cannot leave the United States without the signature of Nicaraguan consuls.

The closing of consulates in Miami, San Francisco, Houston, New York, and Los Angeles also has human implications. Millions of Nicaraguans who attend school or work there will be affected. Now they will have to go to Washington to renew their passports when they want to visit relatives in Nicaragua. This means that Nicaraguans living there will not have a consulate to go to if they need protection.

The Reagan administration's response is not surprising, because it comes from a government that describes as freedom fighters the guardsmen who murder youths, rape women, and kill children on the northern border. It comes from a government that, in its infamy, is trying to delay the arrival of medicines in our country through an economic blockade.

However, we will not be subdued. The peoples of the world are with us and we will remain firm.

CUBA, NICARAGUA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA081704 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Within a framework of international brotherhood and solidarity, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz and Companero Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, have signed a scientific-technological cooperation agreement.

The ceremony took place last night at the Government House. The ceremony was also attended by the Cuban delegation and by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra as well as by Junta members Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

The agreement involves 1,003 programs in the maritime, land and air transport fields, as well as in the communications -- radio and television -- fields. The social aspect of the agreement involves the sending of 2,000 primary school teachers and a brigade of 399 medical doctors and health specialists, (?including) 200 medical school students in their 6th year and 12 professors.

In the agricultural and livestock sector, the agreement involves the Chiltepa and Muy Muy dairy projects, forest exploitation in Nueva Guinea and basic grain exploitation in Leon Department. It also involves cooperation in promoting mechanization in the agricultural and livestock field, as well as cooperation in the fields of veterinary science, vegetable care, rice, sugarcane, pasture, vegetable gardens, and fruit groves.

Havana Report

FL081608 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz noted that while the United States hurts his country indiscriminately, Cuba offers it all it support. In some brief remarks during the signing of a 1983 Cuban-Nicaraguan economic, technical, and scientific cooperation agreement, Ruiz noted that the agreement covered more than 1,000 projects in the economic and social fields.

He said the program concentrated actions in the agricultural sector among which the most outstanding projects were the joint efforts in the milk production development in Chiltepe and Muy Muy, forestry exploitation in the zone of Nueva Guinea, and production of basic grains in the Department of Leon.

Cuba will provide technical assistance to Nicaragua in the fields of farming, agricultural mechanization, veterinary services, plant health, rice production, cattle raising, sugarcane production, fruit orchards, and so forth.

PERMANENT COMMISSION WITH COSTA RICA CREATED

PA072256 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] A permanent mixed Nicaraguan-Costa Rican commission has been created through an agreement with the government junta. According to the announcement, the Nicaraguan members to the commission include junta Minister-Secretary Rodrigo Reyes; Rene Rivas; Deputy Interior Minister Moises Hassan; Deputy Justice Minister Carlos Arguello Gomez; Chief of Staff of the 2d Military Zone Roberto Calderon; Foreign Ministry official Augusto Zamora; (Adolfo Travers) of [word indistinct]; (Jorge Lopez Reyes) of the Foreign Ministry's Central American Department; and Rogelio Ramirez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica.

BORGE DESCRIBES 'NEW' NICARAGUAN DEMOCRACY

PA080208 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said yesterday that Nicaraguan democracy is different from other democracies in Latin America.

Borge made this statement during his meeting with Gary Matthews, assistant secretary of human rights for Latin America, at the U.S. State Department [title as heard]. Matthews visited the country for several hours.

Borge added that in Nicaragua there is a democracy of direct contact between the country's leaders and the people; a democracy allowing the free expression of ideological, religious, and other beliefs. Let's listen to Commander Borge as he was speaking to Gary Matthews:

[Begin recording] There are various democracies in the world. Everyone has his own definition of democracy. I remember hearing Mr Pinochet say he is a democrat and I recollect hearing that Somoza considered himself the champion of democracy.

You may notice that we do not talk about democracy very much. This is because we do not need verbal displays concerning our democracy. However, it is a fact that there is a new democracy in our country. Our democracy is different from other democracies which existed in Nicaragua in the past. It is a democracy which is different from many other democracies in Latin America. We are trying to achieve a Nicaraguan democracy and, of course it has its own characteristics.

We cannot hope to have a democracy like that of the United States; we do not care for that. Our democracy is different from that of many African and European countries; it is our democracy. It is the democracy of direct contact with the people; of being able to express our ideological, religious, and any other beliefs without limitations. [end recording]

ANTI-SOMOZIST TRIBUNALS BEGIN OPERATIONS

PA072200 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals yesterday began operating, opening proceedings against several persons suspected of subversive activities. A total of 28 persons supposedly involved in counterrevolutionary activities were brought before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals by the prosecuting attorney.

The courts are operating at km 3 on the southern highway, where [name indistinct] was formerly located. The courts' president, lawyer Ligia Molina, said the first to be tried will be those arrested for their links with the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN. They will be tried for violating the Public Order and Security Law.

EPS SPOKESMAN REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING, CASUALTIES

PA081559 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1350 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Defense Ministry spokesman Captain Roberto Sanchez stated today that the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) has inflicted 140 casualties on the invading troops of former Somozist Guardsmen who entered Nicaragua through the border with Honduras.

Sanchez said that the Somozist casualties were inflicted on a group of 600 troops who entered the country in northern Jalapa, approximately 300 km northeast of Managua and only 15 km from the border. The EPS reported the death of 18 People's Militia reservists who were members of a battalion of workers and peasants from Malpaisillo, in the country's western region.

Capt Sanchez reported that heavy fighting has been underway on Guazapo Hill in the past few hours after the Somozists were dislodged from positions in Murupuchi and La Cantina. The Somozists in an area known as El Porvenir are holding positions with the support of the Honduran Army, which is serving as rearguard for the invading forces, the military spokesman said. He added that Sandinist forces are being successful at making them retreat to the border.

According to Capt Sanchez, a group of 15 U.S. intellectuals visited the scene of the fighting and were able to witness the Somozist invasion and the Honduran support.

20 EPS Soldiers Killed

PA080020 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Twenty soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, have been killed as result of Honduran Army shellings, according to Captain Roberto Sanchez, Defense Ministry spokesman. Sanchez added that Honduran troops are concentrating along the Nicaraguan border in Zelaya Norte in open provocation of the Sandinist Army. There is fear of a direct confrontation, he said.

The Honduran Army has been openly transporting wounded counterrevolutionaries who reach that territory, according to Capt Sanchez. Sanchez explained that the Honduran artillery battalion which is supporting the counterrevolutionaries trying to enter Nicaraguan territory constantly shells the UPE [State Production Units] at El Porvenir, Teotecacinte, and Jalapa, in Nueva Segovia.

In these operations, the Honduran Army is using 106-mm, 81-mm, and 60-mm cannon in support of the counterrevolutionaries who started new invasion operations 3 days ago.

EDEN PASTORA CITES PLOT TO KILL VILLAGERS

PA071910 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Message to the Nicaraguan people by Eden Pastora, commander in chief of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde; no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers, companeros from the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and the glorious Sandinist People's Militia [MPS]; companero workers from the countryside and the cities; students; young Nicaraguans; market vendors: When we are at war, we don't usually talk, because we realize that too many words create confusion. We are at war and this is a painful situation, but in spite of this I am talking to you again because a very serious and dangerous situation has arisen, and it is necessary that the Nicaraguan people become aware of it.

In San Carlos, Rio San Juan, Bosco Centeneo, Alejandro Guevara and other partners of the Cubans have planned to implement a dreadful maneuver worthy only of international criminals who come to our areas with a disease, used to killing and feeling pleasure in doing so. This is the case of internationalists who have turned international aid into intervention: the Cubans.

I want to tell the EPS and the MPS and all the Nicaraguan people about what these bad children of Sandino and the fatherland are trying to do. This is a maneuver just like the one carried out some time ago by Franklyn Montenegro in Tola.

They are planning to enter San Carlos, pretending to be Arde troops that I am heading. The idea is to kill the people rising to support us, to kill them. They plan to do the same in Castillo and in other towns in southern Nicaragua.

We want to alert the people of San Carlos, Castillo, and all the other small towns and villages in southern Nicaragua -- if they can still hear the Voice of free Sandino [as heard], since repression in Nicaragua has reached such an extreme that it is a mortal crime to be a counterrevolutionary and to listen to the Voice of Sandino's truth.

We want to denounce Bosco Centeno -- who weighs 230 pounds -- and Alejandro Guevara -- who weighs 210 pounds -- in connection with the wild action they plan to carry out with Cuban advice: to murder, to continue killing workers and peasants. These are cowards who are killing our people. This is something terrible we are enduring. I could never have believed that an army resulting from a revolution, from a war of liberation, could decompose in such a short period of time.

This excludes honest members of the EPS. There are still some in our armed forces. I denounce this plot to the world, but especially to the Nicaraguan people. We have to see that this is stopped. Let those in San Carlos, El Castillo, in small towns, not rise until we, through the Voice of Sandino, advise them in due time that we are going to take a particular town.

We can afford to announce the date we will begin a war. We can afford to announce the places we will attack, when we will attack, and the city we are going to attack. We also know that Alejandro Guevara and Bosco Centeno, in agreement with the Cuban interventionists, are planning to infiltrate agents into our rank and file, into our camps, to kill us, to murder us. We want to tell Bosco and Alejandro that we are prepared, that it is a shame it is not they who will come to kill us, that it is not they who come to the front, as we do. We want to tell Alejandro and Bosco, with all their grease and fat, that we will be waiting for the infiltrated agents who will come to kill us. However, I want to tell them that they will have a difficult job, because we don't have camps. We function in mobile units always on the move, evading the enemy's superior forces and looking for ways to hit them in a premeditated fashion, with perfidy and advantage, which is the guerrilla way Sandino taught us, the way Sandino fought the U.S. invaders and the way we are now fighting the Cuban, Bulgarian, German, and Soviet invaders, and also the Chilean opportunists who did not fight in the past war. It is true that there were some Chileans who fought, but those who fought in the past war have been ousted because they had moral authority. Now they have accepted an incursion of guitar-playing Chileans, parasites of Latin America who are now, from their barracks, their posts, their mansions, directing the Army in how to kill the peasants and how to torture.

These internationlists, these persons disguised as internationalists, are nothing but criminals. We would like them to come with Bosco, Alejandro and the Cubans, to the frontline, shooting at us and killing us, because they would come to kill and this would provoke no remorse in me [as heard].

We are enduring a regime of terror in Nicaragua. Leftist demagoguery is on. Somozist demagoguery has been surpassed by a leftist demagoguery that talks about free elections.

They claim they are marching toward an electoral process. But imagine, Nicaraguans, an elctoral process without freedom of the press, without freedom to criticize the government without being immediately accused of being a counterrevolutionary. If anyone criticizes the deviations of the directorate, the errors of the directorate, then Leticia Herrera, a modern Nicolasa [reference to a Somozist-era agent provocateur], launches a misguided mass without orientation, which becomes a mob. They launch all their forces against anyone criticizing the government. They take way the critic's home, his modus vivendi, and condemn him to starve to death.

This is a revolution that speaks of an electoral process without a political parties law. They sepak of an electoral process that will not question political power. Just like Somoza. No one could question Somoza's political power. Somoza had to be removed from power with weapons. We know how the tyrants of yesterday and the tyrants of today can be removed from power, and we are working on that.

Here in southern Nicaragua, where conditions are more difficult than anywhere else in Nicaragua, in the jungle, we are fighting the jungle and the foreign occupation army. We are fighting because of the international policies of the two big hegemonic powers in the world. We are fighting, we face difficulties, but we will fight as long as we are sure -- and we are sure -- that we are fighting a foreign occupation army, searching for peace. Searching for peace, yes, but not for a Somozist peace or the peace of the cemetery.

We are not going to fall into the electoral trap as long as the Nicaraguan people are hungry and this hunger is being used by the National Directorate as a weapon. It is using our people's hunger as a powerful weapon.

Nicaraguan brothers, companeros from the EPS, companeros from the glorious MPS who are still dying because of the irresponsibility of the National Directorate, companeros from the Sandinist Police, street vendors, workers, peasants, professionals, patriots, students, young people of Nicaragua: Fight, fight, fight is our war cry. Free Fatherland or death.

VOICE OF SANDINO: USSR BEHIND EXPULSION

PA081432 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The expulsion of three U.S. diplomats from Nicaraguan territory for alleged involvement in sabotage invented by state security was carried out in compliance with the policy that the USSR outlines for its satellites.

Obviously, this action is a way for the USSR to take revenge, a game the Managua regime is playing without any qualms, for the expulsion of Soviet officials from Western countries where they have been caught in real subversive activities. The USSR has retaliated by having the Managua regime expel three U.S. diplomats from the U.S. Embassy in Managua.

It is time the Western countries, especially the countries of Central America, made a thorough review of the personnel in Nicaraguan diplomatic missions. You will find that, apart from those legally registered, there are thousands working for state security, which is the same as working for the KGB or the Cuban G-2.

The show set up by henchman Lenin Cerna and the so-called FSLN National Directorate is nothing but a big joke.

We must not forget that Nicaragua today is the kingdom of cowards. Neither Lenin Cerna or the nine went to war for the freedom of Nicaragua. They all stayed in luxurious mansions while others died trying to build a better country. It is common among cowards and henchmen to invent stories and to torture people who cannot defend themselves.

HAVANA REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING IN NUEVA SEGOVIA

PA072125 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has reported that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] is firmly fighting combined forces made up of Honduran soldiers and Somozist mercenaries in the border area of Nueva Segovia Department.

A new protest note from the Nicaraguan Government to President Roberto Suazo Cordova charged that Honduran Armed Forces fired at Nicaragua for 3 hours on Sunday in El Porvenir, 2 km from the border with Honduras. Immediately after this, the note added, approximately 600 enemy troops invaded Nicaraguan territory but were stopped in El Porvenir in clashes which resulted in the death of 20 Sandinist soldiers. Regarding these actions, Captain Roberto Sanchez, member of the EPS, noted that this is the largest attack that the Honduran Army has carried out. He also charged that Honduras offered support to counterrevolutionary groups operating in Zelaya Norte, which have suffered many casualties.

Cites GRANMA On FSLN Victories

PA072318 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The constant failure by bands of former Somozist Guardsmen to occupy the Nicaraguan village of Teotecacinte on the Honduran border is the main topic of two reports that fill the last page of Tuesday's GRANMA. Special correspondents for the Cuban newspaper say that, despite their numerical superiority and the constant artillery cover given by the Honduran Army, the counterrevolutionaries have not been able to succeed in isolating a part of the territory along the border in order to establish a puppet government that would receive Washington's immediate support.

The reporters witnessed several actions and heavy artillery attacks by Honduran forces. The reporters were able to confirm the high combat morale of the Sandinist troops, who give the enemy no quarter. According to reports issued by the Nicaraguan forces, counterrevolutionary bands have suffered between 74 and 80 casualties in the Teotecacinte operations from 22 May to date, despite the fact that under no circumstance have Sandinist troops entered Honduran territory in pursuit of the enemy.

The situation at the border, GRANMA says, becomes clearer in a conversation with FSLN artillery officer Manuel Antonio Benavides who declared: The counterrevolutionaries will not pass, despite Honduran and American support.

Reports Confession of PCD Official

FL081210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] (Mario Castillo), president of the youth organization of Nicaragua's Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has admitted his involvement in the Central Intelligence Agency Managua network which was aimed at perpetrating assassinations and sabotage.

Detained last week by State Security agents, (Castillo) gave Nicaraguan and foreign journalists a detailed account of his contacts with two other counterrevolutionaries and with U.S. Embassy official Linda Pfeifel. Pfeifel was expelled from Nicaragua yesterday after being charged with carrying out recruiting activities among the rank-and-file of Nicaraguan rightist parties and trade union organizations.

UN Envoy on U.S. Retaliation

FL081245 Havana Domestic Televison Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua has described here as immature and irrational the U.S. decision to expel Nicaraguan consular officials. In a press conference held at the United Nations, Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro said that the U.S. decision to expel Nicaraguan consular officials and to close six consular offices in the United States is not in keeping with the Nicaraguan action against U.S. Embassy officials which was based on proven facts.

It has also been reported that the members of the six Nicaraguan Consulates are ready to leave the United States. Latin America diplomatic sectors regarded the U.S. decision as disproportionate and provocative. The Nicaraguan Consulates in New York, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and San Francisco were closed and their personnel ordered to leave the United States.

LATE REPORT: BORGE ON RESPONSE TO U.S. ACTION

PA090218 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0013 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] We have received last-minute information that the revolutionary government will give a sober, realistic, and sensible response to the repressive attitude assumed by President Ronald Reagan in having expelled 21 Nicaraguan consular officials from the United States, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, said today. The response to this retaliatory action must avoid giving the U.S. Government further pretexts to continue taking such brutal steps, Commander Borge Martinez noted.

Referring to the frustrated criminal attempt against Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the interior minister implied that it would stupid and irresponsible on our part to make up such a story at these difficult moments. Borge was referring to the involvement of the three U.S. diplomats and agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, caught conspiring against the revolutionary government.

This is what Commander Tomas Borge Martinez said when announcing that the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government will give a sober, realistic, and sensible response to the repressive attitude of President Ronald Reagan.

FLAVIO BRAVO PARDO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR

FL081759 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has returned to our country at the end of an extensive tour of Soviet cities and historical places.

Bravo Pardo and the members of his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and by ANPP Secretary Jose Aranaburo.

In the Soviet Union, Bravo Pardo met with high-ranking leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet and visited the heroic city of Volgograd, where fierce battles against fascism were waged during World War II.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST RAPS MIDDLE EAST ACCORDS

FL081409 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Mauric Nahra, representative of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] in Cuba, has stated in Havana that the Beirut-Tel Aviv-Washington peace agreements are only taking winds of war toward the Middle East. Speaking at an AALAPSO-sponsored solidarity meeting with Arab peoples, Nahra noted that the results of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon have not yet conformed to the imperialist goals in the area and that another war may yet to be launched, possibly against Syria.

Nahra said that 1 year after the aggression against Lebanon the patriotic resistance front is increasingly intensifying its actions against the invading troops while the popular demand for an anti-Zionist, anti-imperialist policy increases.

Nahra appealed to international solidarity to give greater assistance to the Palestinian people and to their liberation organization and to defend all Arab nations. He regarded these actions as essential in paving the way for a progressive option in the region.

Upon thanking Cuba for its brotherly actions, Nahra said that the LCP and the Lebanese people also back the Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Saharan, and all other peoples striving for their national liberation by fighting imperialism.

12TH UNESCO PROGRAM IN PARIS GETS FULL SUPPORT

FL081850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Paris -- Cuba has backed the 12th UNESCO program on the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism, and apartheid at the UNESCO Executive Council meeting. We fully support that program and are pleased with the decision to seek cooperation with the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the frontline states, stated Alfredo Guevara, permanent Cuban representative to UNESCO.

CARICOM PARTNERS AGREE ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE

FL072042 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial: "After the Impasse"]

[Text] The agreement between the Jamaican Government and its regional partners for the establishment of a special Caricom exchange rate (J$2.25 to U.S. 1.00) which applies to imports as well as exports appears to have won the approval of the Community's manufacturers and traders.

In separate statements, the J.M.A., through its president Mr. R. Anthony Williams, and the Jamaica Exporters' Association president, Mr. Geoffrey Messado, have endorsed the new arrangement. Similarly, the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association have welcomed the agreement. The subsequent visit of a Barbados trade delegation to Jamaica is a further demonstration of their acceptance of the agreement worked out at the recent meeting of regional governments in Barbados, attended by Prime Minister Seaga.

The agreement on the special exchange rate has ended an impasse between Jamaica and its Caricom trading partners following the introduction of certain new economic measures in January. Under the agreement the special Caricom rate of exchange will remain in force for a period of six months, at the end of which there is expected to be a review of the situation. However, as the Prime Minister, Mr. Seaga, stated in his report to the House of Representatives, a change in the exchange relationship in the Community during the six-month period would necessitate an immediate adjustment of the special rate.

Now that there is a common understanding, the regional governments have a responsibility to ensure that the new exchange regime, designed largely to facilitate the continued development of regional trade and the economic integration movement, works to the benefit of all. The safeguards agreed on at the Barbados meeting are critical in particular as they relate to certification of origin of imports. For the illicit import of third-country products into the Caricom market remains a serious problem.

There is also the problem of restrictive trade practices which have bedevilled the movement despite the expressions of commitment to free trade. For the introduction of quota or licencing systems are restrictive practices which have no place in a free trade area. They are particularly harmful to the economies of the less developed states.

The Jamaican manufacturers and exporters have questioned the silence of the agreement, arising from the Barbados meeting, on the role of the Caricom Multi-Lateral Clearing Facility. The facility is important to any expansion of inter-regional trade. It may be that the proposed Heads of Government meeting in July will resolve this matter. The issue, which had led to confrontation and the freezing of trade, should not have arisen, and could be avoided in the future if the principle is accepted that any major change in policy that would affect the trading relationships with Caricom partners ought not to be undertaken without prior consultation with our Caricom partners. Jamaican manufacturers now have an opportunity to demonstrate their potential as important foreign exchange earners, for with the new economic measures, and with the solution to the Caricom impasse, the way is now clear.

BARBADOS

PARLIAMENT DEBATES GOVERNMENT BORROWING

FL080125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2332 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 7, CANA -- Former Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde today rejected opposition suggestions in Parliament that the country's more than 800 million dollar (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) foreign debt was getting out of proportion.

Forde told the House of Assembly that the national debt was less than 11 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), while economics experts have agreed that the norm was in the range of 18 to 20 percent, and that was considered as doing well.

The government backbencher was reacting to opposition structures during debate on a resolution authorising the government to borrow 10.5 million dollars (U.S.) from the World Bank to assist in setting up an industrial credit fund (ICF) to be managed by the Central Bank of Barbados.

The house had earlier approved a resolution allowing the government to guarantee the repayment of 7.5 million dollar (U.S) loan to Barbados Sugar Factories Limited.

The opposition contended that at the rate at which government was borrowing, in 1986 the first 150 million dollars collected in taxes would go towards debt servicing.

Opposition MP Branford Taitt said that taking Barbados' size (166 sq miles) into consideration, the size of its national debt, in terms of the rapidity with which it has accrued in the seven years of the current administration, must be a cause for concern. He said government has failed to convince anyone that its borrowings have contributed to the improvement of the country at the same rate at which the money was borrowed.

However, Forde said that Barbados Government was borrowing to put in infrastructural and other capital works that would bring money to the country so as to improve the standard of living of its citizens. He said it was not true to say that the national debt was getting out of proportion. The ex-minister pointed out, too, that the external factor of the national debt was low and most of it was owed to local entities such as the National Insurance Fund.

JAMAICA

LARGEST CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

FL081948 Bridgetown CANA in English 1309 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 8, CANA -- Jamaica and Candada have signed a Can 23 million dollar line of credit agreement under which this island will purchase Canadian fertiliser for its agricultural sector over a five year period. The agreement is "the largest single development assistance loan agreement ever signed between our two countries," said Canadian High Commissioner David Reece when he initialed the document Tuesday with the Jamaica prime minister and minister of finance, Edward Seaga. A similar agreement for the purchase of fertiliser was signed in January.

Reece said that the agreement would help ease Jamaica's balance of payments problems and at the same time assist in the government's agricultural development programme.

The diplomat referred to Jamaica's recently announced programme to put 250,000 acres of new land into agriculture in public/private participation over the next four years, and expected that this venture would require a wide range of inputs. "They will include, of course, fertiliser and credit, and these are twin aspects of this loan," he said. Payment on the credit will be interest free and will be over 40 years after a 10-year grace.

The fertiliser will be imported in bulk by the government's Jamaica Commodity Trading Company and processed locally. A portion of the couterpart funds generated from its sale here, along with that from the earlier agreement, will be channeled through the Agricultural Credit Bank for lending to small farmers. Some will also be used to support the government's public investment programme, particularly to meet local contributions to projects being funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

OPPOSITION LEADER PREDICTS 'GLOOMY FUTURE'

FL081945 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Savanna-La-Mar, Wd., May 28 (From our correspondent) -- Opposition leader Michael Manley has predicted a gloomy future for Jamaica if the government continued to borrow money from foreign countries.

Mr Manley, who was addressing over 15,000 cheering P.N.P. supporters Wednesday night at a public meeting of the party, held in front of the Sav-la-Mar Town Hall, Great Georges Street, said while the foreign exchange gap was not closing, there were questions raised over the avenues of the $1,000-million borrowed by the government.

Mr Manley criticised the government lay-off of workers in every sector, and condemned the closure and the divestment of public companies. He said the government was not concerned over the high rate of unemployment in the country as the policies were contrary to their promises to provide 97,633 new jobs in three years.

Mr Manley charged the J.L.P., before it became the government, to have campaigned deliberately to "mash up" the country.

The opposition Leader said if the people wanted a country of luxury they could count him out, but he would be ready if they were prepared to work together in "oneness, sacrifice and self-reliance."

CHILE

BEAGLE ENVOY PRAISES MULTIPARTY'S PEACE PLEA

PY070207 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Colonel Ernesto Videla, head of the Chilean delegation before the mediation process, stated that the Multiparty Group's plea for Argentina to sign a peace treaty with Chile is very positive. Videla made this statement at the end of a meeting he held with Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

When he was asked why the ambassador was in Santiago he pointed out that he had been summoned to report on his activities.

GUYANA

HOYTE GOES TO BARBADOS CARICOM MEETING

FL081120 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Vice President Desmond Hoyte leaves Guyana today for Barbados where he will join other Caricom ministers for talks on formulating a regional response to the global economic crisis. He will attend the seventh meeting of ministers responsible for finance which opens tomorrow.

Officials from Caricom countries have been meeting in Barbados to prepare the agenda for the ministerial meeting. The finance ministers will also examine the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the plan of strategy for next month's Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting. The intraregional (?financing) systems operated under the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility will also be examined by the ministers.

PARAGUAY

CODAS FRIEDMANN HAS ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PY081554 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Gustavo Codas Friedmann has been granted asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy, where he requested diplomatic protection on 2 June, Foreign Ministry sources reported. The Venezuelan Embassy has submitted to the Foreign Ministry a note requesting from the Paraguayan Government the pertinent safe-conduct so that Codas Friedmann may leave Paraguay.

It was learned from official sources that there would be no problems in granting the safe-conduct requested by the Venezuelan Embassy for Codas Friedmann. The paperwork should be completed sometime this week.

Codas, an economics school student at the state university and secretary of the Paraguayan Journalist Union, has been charged by the police with violating law 209 "for the defense of public peace and people's freedom," along with 19 other students members of the union, and Paraguayan Data Bank Employees. Codas and Juan Carlos Rodriguez Alcala have been declared fugitives from justice.